

RESERVE COPY.

## PATENT SPECIFICATION



Application Date: Aug. 12, 1922. No. 22,018/22. 201,053

Complete Accepted: July 26, 1923.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

#### Improvements relating to a Method and Means for Applying Paints.

I, FRANTISEK SOUKUP, of Králové Dvůr, Czecho-Slovakia, of Czecho-Slovakian nationality, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to a method of applying paints, especially oil-paints, to a base or surface, especially of linen. It is intended for use chiefly in connection with the production of oil-paintings, and is carried into practice by the use of a device provided specially for the purpose and as fully described hereinafter.

The improved method consists in introducing each of the various paints, without any addition or admixture, into a hollow container or tubular receptacle, and in causing the paint to leave the container or receptacle through an orifice or mouth at one end thereof, under more or less strong pressure exerted at the other end of the container or receptacle, the orifice or mouth being applied against the linen or other surface, which, if necessary, is stretched taut, and the paint being deposited to form points or lines or strips or surfaces, as required, a guide needle or regulating needle provided in the said orifice or mouth serving to determine the outflow of the paint. This needle serves also for rubbing the paint upon and into the linen and for making it penetrate into and adhere to the latter, thus preventing it from wearing off in the course of time.

To carry the improved method into practice, I make use of a device of the kind illustrated, by way of example, in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is an axial section through the device and

Figure 2 is a similar illustration of a modified construction, the upper end being broken away.

Referring to the drawings, 2 is a tubular receptacle having a cap 3 provided

with a sight glass 4. The paint consisting of the desired color and oil, without any admixture or admixtures, is introduced into the receptacle. The latter contains a piston 5 provided with a tube 6 projecting from the receptacle and having at its outer end a mouth piece 7 (Fig. 1) in which is located a needle 8 having at its inner end a piston-like head 8<sup>1</sup>. Its outer end is blunt. The needle 8 fits loosely in the mouth piece but cannot leave it owing to the provision of the head 8<sup>1</sup>. This latter serves as a closure member or valve for the outlet channel of the mouth piece and closes this channel, when the liquid paint enclosed in the receptacle and in the tubular piston rod is subjected to a certain pressure, whereas the closed channel is opened by pressing the projecting end of the needle 8 upon the linen or other surface to which the paint is to be applied.

When the mouth piece 7 (with the needle 8 projecting out of it in the closing position) is pressed against or upon the linen or other surface, the needle is forced inwards, the head 8<sup>1</sup> is lifted off the inner wall of the mouth piece, and the paint permitted to flow out upon the linen. If the mouth piece is slightly lifted off the linen so that the blunt end of the needle may project to a correspondingly greater extent from the orifice of the mouth piece, but the closing head 8<sup>1</sup> does not come in contact with the inner wall, the paint may still leave the mouth piece and the needle end may be employed for making colored lines or narrow stripes, or it may be used for rubbing the paint upon the linen, and generally, the member 8 8<sup>1</sup> may be used as a means for regulating the quantity of paint leaving the mouth piece or nozzle 7, while the end surface of this latter may be employed for applying the paint to the linen and rubbing it on the same.

It is obvious that the position of the

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

needle with its head depends upon the position of the device relatively to the linen, as well as upon the pressure to which the paint is subjected in the receptacle. The nozzle orifice is opened by forcing the needle inwards, and is closed by subjecting the paint to pressure. The device may, in the former case, be positioned vertically with respect to the linen, or may have an oblique position.

9 is a cap (shown only in dotted lines in Figure 1) which may be fitted over and upon the mouth piece or nozzle for closing its orifice and preventing drying of the paint present in the same.

If a comparatively large surface is to be provided with paint of the color contained by the receptacle, the mouth piece of nozzle 7 may be unscrewed from the tube 6 and the needle 8 be fitted into telescopically arranged tubes 10 and 11 (Figure 2) which are of different lengths and fit loosely upon the needle and are received into the lower end of the tube 6 as a substitute for the nozzle 7. When the paint is subjected to pressure, it may pass out between the needle and the tube 11, between this tube and the tube 10, and between this tube and the tube 6, and the breadth of the strine produced depends upon whether only the tube 10, or both tubes (10 and 11), or both tubes and the needle are pressed inwards so that the outer end of the respective member or members is or are flush with the end of the tube 6.

The device must be so handled that the tubes 10 and 11 are not completely forced out of the tube 6 by the paint. Upon the device being pressed upon the linen the paint flows out between the tubes 10 and 11 and the width of the painted surface upon the linen will depend upon the surface area of the opening. If all the tubes are pressed into the tube 6 the greatest opening is secured and the greatest width of surface will be covered with paint. It is thus possible for the painter to determine the width of the surface painted. If no pressure is exerted on the paint in the receptacle no paint will flow out. The tubes 10 and 11 do not fall out of the tube 6, as the tubes tend to adhere together. When the device is not in use the opening of the tube 6 is closed by a cover 9, as shown in Figure 1, for the purpose of preventing the paint from drying up. Any unintentional outward movement of the tubes 10 and 11 from the tube 6 may be prevented by any suitable known means, for example the tubes 10 and 11 may be made slightly conical or may be

made slightly flanged at the inner ends. The regulation secured by the tubes 10 and 11 is effected in combination with that of the needle 8.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. The method of applying paints for painting purposes, characterised in that a prepared paint, without additions, is filled into a hollow container or receptacle, is forced by pressure exerted upon the container or receptacle out of an orifice of the same upon the linen or other surface to be painted and is conducted to the said linen or surface by a delivery and regulating needle, or by delivery and regulating tubes, and distributed on the said linen by the said needle or tubes.

2. A device for carrying into practice the method defined in Claim 1, consisting of a hollow container or receptacle, with a piston, and a delivery tube extending outwardly from the said container or receptacle and having arranged in a narrowed mouth piece a loosely fitting blunt needle having a head, the said needle being pressed forward through the said mouth piece by pressure exerted upon the paint and the discharge of the latter being regulated by the counter-pressure of the linen or other surface to be painted with respect to the said needle, by which, in co-operation with the orifice of the mouth piece, the paint may be conveyed freely to the said linen or other surface.

3. A device of the kind defined in Claim 2, characterised in that the mouth piece of the container or receptacle may be replaced by regulating tubes of different lengths which are telescopically and loosely arranged in the delivery member of the container or receptacle and of which the central tube receives the headed regulating needle.

4. A device of the kind defined in Claim 2, characterised by the provision of a sight-glass in the closure cap of the container or receptacle.

5. The method of applying paints for painting purposes, substantially as described.

6. A device for carrying into practice the method defined in Claim 1, substantially as described with reference to and as shown in the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1922.

EDWARD EVANS & Co.,

27, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.,

Agents for the Applicant.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

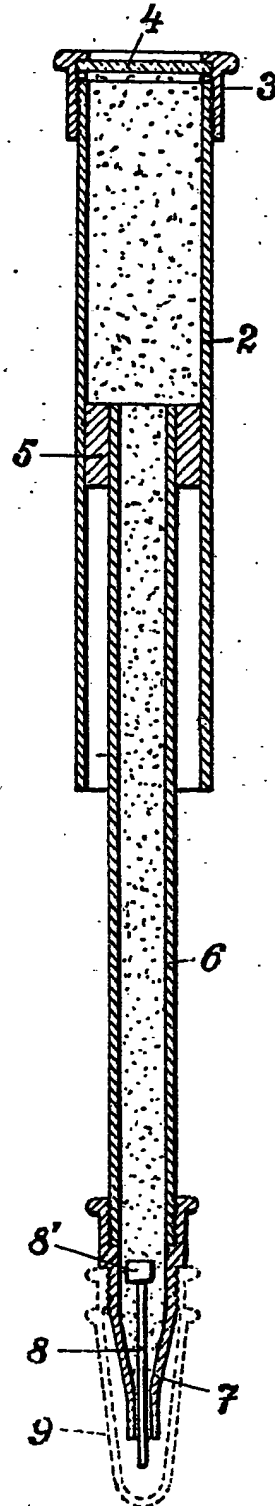


Fig. 1.

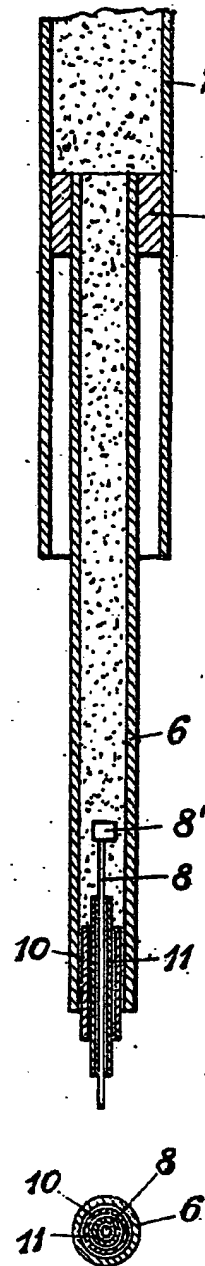


Fig. 2.



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

**THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)**